

Southeast Louisiana, I am proud of the role that my State played on D-day. In New Orleans, Andrew Jackson Higgins designed the LCVs, or the Higgins boats, that were used extensively in World War II for amphibious landings. Higgins and the 30,000 Louisiana workers of Higgins Industries built and tested the Higgins boats in Southeast Louisiana during the war.

The Higgins boat was crucial to the success of D-day. According to General Eisenhower, the Allies would not have been able to land on an open beach without the Higgins boat. General Eisenhower claimed that Higgins was the man who won the war for us.

Louisiana is also home to many of the brave men and women who fought and won in World War II. J.J. Witmeyer, who lives in the New Orleans suburb of Hanrahan, participated in the D-day invasion. Mr. Witmeyer served as an infantry soldier and landed on Utah Beach. Mr. Witmeyer describes his experience of landing at Normandy on Higgins boats like this: "When the ramp went down, you were going through the gates of hell . . . you didn't know how deep the water was, where the beach was and they were firing at you."

Mr. Witmeyer escaped injury that day but was later wounded twice. He won a battlefield commission as a captain, served as an acting military governor in Dortmund, Germany, and as a commandant of two camps for displaced war victims in Czechoslovakia.

It is because of the courage and sacrifice of soldiers like J.J. Witmeyer and the ingenuity and dedication of individuals like Andrew Higgins that we were successful on June 6, 1944, and went on to win the war.

The brave men and women of our Nation's Greatest Generation displayed tremendous heroism, dedication, and strength and forever changed the course of history. General Dwight D. Eisenhower said we would "accept nothing less than full victory," and our troops did just that.

Our success did not come without significant losses, however. American forces suffered over 3,300 soldiers killed in action and an additional 3,000 soldiers suffered injury.

Mr. Speaker, the courage and sacrifice displayed by the Allied forces on June 6, 1944, should never be forgotten, and we should always remember D-day and honor the men and women who fought and persevered for the price of freedom. D-day will forever be an important part of U.S. history, and the day deserves to be recognized. The Members of the Armed Forces who participated in the invasion are true American heroes. That is why I introduced House Resolution 1235 calling on Congress to support the designation of a national D-day Remembrance Day.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to recognize and honor the veterans who served on D-day and join me in thanking them for their spirit, courage, and sacrifice. I also urge my colleagues to

join me in paying tribute to the National World War II Museum in New Orleans for sharing their stories with future generations. For so many years, the Greatest Generation was reluctant to share their stories, and fortunately for all of us, as time went on, more and more have been willing to open up and give that testimony; and we are so honored to have much of that testimony collected at the National World War II Museum for future generations to share.

By passing House Resolution 1235, we honor D-day. More importantly, we honor the men and women of the Greatest Generation who made June 6, 1944, one of the most important days in our Nation's history, a day that all men can be proud of, a day that all Americans should never forget.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on House Resolution 1235.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1235, a resolution to designate National D-Day Remembrance Day and recognize the spirit, courage, and sacrifice of the men and women who fought and won World War II. One of modern history's defining events, D-day was the climactic engagement of the Second World War. On June 6, 1944, an Allied Expeditionary Force representing twelve nations launched more than 5,000 boats and ships, 11,000 aircraft, 28,000 aerial sorties, and landed 150,000 ground troops. Among those troops were more than 30 soldiers from Bedford, Virginia, a small, rural community which experienced the highest per capita loss rate of any community in the United States on D-day. For this reason, Bedford is the home to the National D-Day Memorial, which was dedicated by President Bush on June 6, 2001. The National D-Day Memorial exists in tribute to the valor, fidelity, and sacrifice of the Allied Forces on D-day. The Memorial preserves the lessons and legacy of that fateful day and reminds all who enter it of the heavy price that heartland communities have paid, and still pay, for freedom.

I urge all members to support H. Res. 1235 and honor the great sacrifice of our veterans who served on D-day and in all the other conflicts that preserved American freedom throughout our history.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to unanimously support House Resolution 1235.

I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1235.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PROCEDURE FOR CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE IF OFFERED TODAY

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) offers a resolution as a question of the privileges of the House at any time on the legislative day of June 10, 2008—

(1) the previous question shall be considered as ordered thereon without intervening motion except one motion to refer; and

(2) the Speaker may postpone further proceedings on such a vote on a motion to refer as though under clause 8(a)(1)(A) of rule XX.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

TO AWARD POSTHUMOUSLY A CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO CONSTANTINO BRUMIDI

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 254) to award posthumously a Congressional gold medal to Constantino Brumidi.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 254

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On July 26, 1805, Constantino Brumidi was born in Rome, Italy of an Italian mother and a Greek father who inspired him with a love of liberty.

(2) While Constantino Brumidi's Greek ancestry stirred his passion for liberty and citizenship, his Italian heritage provided the art styles of the Renaissance and the Baroque which influenced the artwork of the United States Capitol.

(3) Constantino Brumidi became a citizen of the United States as soon as he was able, embracing its history, values, and ideals.

(4) Beginning in 1855, Constantino Brumidi designed and decorated 1 House and 5 Senate committee rooms in the Capitol, as well as the Senate Reception Room, the Office of the Vice President, and, most notably, the President's Room, which represents Brumidi's supreme effort "to make beautiful the Capitol" of the United States.